

Charlotte, Collier, De Soto, Hardee, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota.

§ 1012.3 Route disposition.

Route disposition means a delivery either direct or through any distribution facility other than a plant (including disposition from a plant store, vendor, or vending machine) of a fluid milk product classified as Class I milk.

§ 1012.4 [Reserved]

§ 1012.5 Distributing plant.

Distributing plant means a plant that is approved by an appropriate health authority for the processing or packaging of Grade A milk and from which there is route disposition of any fluid milk product during the month in the marketing area.

§ 1012.6 Supply plant.

Supply plant means a plant from which a fluid milk product that is acceptable to the appropriate health authority for distribution in the marketing area as Grade A or filled milk is shipped during the month to a pool plant.

§ 1012.7 Pool plant.

Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, *pool plant* means:

(a) A distributing plant that has route distribution, except filled milk, during the month of not less than 50 percent of the total Grade A fluid milk products, except filled milk, that are physically received at such plant or diverted as producer milk to a nonpool plant pursuant to § 1012.13, and that has route disposition, except filled milk, in the marketing area during the month of not less than 10 percent of such receipts.

(b) A supply plant from which not less than 50 percent of the total quantity of Grade A fluid milk products that is physically received from dairy farmers at such plant or diverted as producer milk to a nonpool plant pursuant to § 1012.13 during the month is shipped as fluid milk products, except filled milk, to pool plants meeting the requirements of § 1012.7(a).

(c) The term “pool plant” shall not apply to the following plants:

(1) A producer-handler plant;

(2) A distributing plant qualified pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section which meets the requirements of a fully regulated plant pursuant to the provisions of another order issued pursuant to the Act and from which a greater quantity of fluid milk products, except filled milk, is disposed of during the month from such plant as route disposition in the marketing area regulated by the other order than as route disposition in this marketing area:

Provided, That such a distributing plant which was a pool plant under this order in the immediately preceding month shall continue to be subject to all of the provisions of this part until the third consecutive month in which a greater proportion of its route disposition is made in such other marketing area, unless the other order requires regulation of the plant without regard to its qualifying as a pool plant under this order; and

(3) Any building, premises, or facilities, the primary function of which is to hold or store bottled milk or milk products (including filled milk) in finished form, nor shall it include any part of a plant in which the operations are entirely separated (by wall or other partition) from the handling of producer milk.

[54 FR 6384, Feb. 10, 1989]

§ 1012.8 Nonpool plant.

Nonpool plant means a plant (except a pool plant) which receives milk from dairy farmers or is a milk or filled milk manufacturing, processing or bottling plant. The following categories of nonpool plants are further defined as follows:

(a) *Other order plant* means a plant that is fully subject to the pricing and pooling provisions of another order issued pursuant to the Act.

(b) *Producer-handler plant* means a plant operated by a producer-handler as defined in any order (including this part) issued pursuant to the Act.

(c) *Partially regulated distributing plant* means a nonpool plant that is neither an other order plant nor a producer-handler plant and from which fluid milk products in consumer-type

packages or dispenser units are distributed in the marketing area as route disposition during the month.

(d) *Unregulated supply plant* means a nonpool plant that is a supply plant and is neither an other order plant nor a producer-handler plant.

§ 1012.9 Handler.

Handler means:

(a) Any person in his capacity as the operator of one or more pool plants;

(b) Any cooperative association with respect to producer milk which it causes to be diverted from a pool plant to a nonpool plant for the account of such cooperative association;

(c) A cooperative association with respect to milk of its producers which is delivered from the farm to the pool plant of another handler in a tank truck owned and operated by or under contract to such cooperative association. The milk for which a cooperative association is the handler pursuant to this paragraph shall be deemed to have been received at the location of the pool plant to which it was delivered;

(d) Any person in his capacity as the operator of a partially regulated distributing plant;

(e) A producer-handler; or

(f) Any person in his capacity as the operator of an other order plant that is either a distributing plant or a supply plant.

§ 1012.10 Producer-handler.

Producer-handler means any person who meets all the following conditions:

(a) Operates a dairy farm(s) from which the milk produced thereon is supplied to a plant operated by him in accordance with the requirements set forth in paragraph (b) of this section, and provides proof satisfactory to the market administrator that:

(1) The full maintenance of milk-producing cows on such farm(s) is at his sole risk and under his complete and exclusive management and control; and

(2) Each such farm is owned or operated by him, at his sole risk, and under his complete and exclusive management and control;

(b) Operates a plant in which milk approved by a duly constituted health authority for fluid consumption is processed or packaged and from which

there is route disposition during the month in the marketing area pursuant to the following requirements:

(1) No fluid milk products are received at such plant or by him at any other location, except:

(i) From dairy farm(s) as specified in paragraph (a) of this section; and

(ii) Fluid milk products (other than whole milk) from pool plants in an amount that is not in excess of the lesser of 5,000 pounds or 5 percent of his Class I sales during the month;

(2) Such plant is operated under his complete and exclusive management and control and at his sole risk, and is not used during the month to process, package, receive, or otherwise handle fluid milk products for any other person; and

(c) Disposes of no other source milk (except that represented by nonfat solids used in the fortification of fluid milk products) as Class I milk.

§ 1012.11 [Reserved]

§ 1012.12 Producer.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, *producer* means any person who produces milk in compliance with the inspection requirements of a duly constituted health authority, which milk is received at a pool plant or diverted pursuant to § 1012.13 from a pool plant to a nonpool plant.

(b) The term "producer" shall not include:

(1) A producer-handler as defined in any order (including this part) issued pursuant to the Act; or

(2) Any person with respect to milk produced by him that is reported as diverted to an other order plant if any portion of such person's milk so moved is assigned to Class I milk under the provisions of such other order.

[41 FR 43157, Sept. 30, 1976]

§ 1012.13 Producer milk.

Producer milk means the skim milk and butterfat contained in milk:

(a) Received at a pool plant directly from a producer or a handler described in § 1012.9(c): *Provided*, That if the milk received at a pool plant from a handler described in § 1012.9(c) is purchased on a basis other than farm weights, the amount by which the total farm

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weights of such milk exceed the weights on which the pool plant's purchases are based shall be producer milk received by the handler described in § 1012.9(c) at the location of the pool plant; or

(b) Diverted from a pool plant to a nonpool plant that is not a producer-handler plant, subject to the following conditions:

(1) Such milk shall be deemed to have been received by the diverting handler at the plant to which diverted;

(2) Not less than 10 days' production of the producer whose milk is diverted is physically received at a pool plant: *Provided*, That any delivery during the current month from such producer to an other order plant regulated by the order that regulated such pool plant in the prior month shall be counted towards meeting the 10-day production requirement;

(3) To the extent that it would result in nonpool plant status for the pool plant from which diverted, milk diverted for the account of a cooperative association from the pool plant of another handler shall not be producer milk;

(4) A cooperative association may divert for its account the milk of a producer. The total quantity of such milk so diverted by a cooperative that exceeds the following specified applicable percentage of producer milk that the cooperative association caused to be delivered to and physically received at pool plants during the month shall not be producer milk:

(i) 40 percent in March–June,

(ii) 25 percent in December–February, and

(iii) 20 percent in July–November;

(5) The operator of a pool plant other than a cooperative association may divert for its account any milk of producers that is not under the control of a cooperative association that is diverting milk during the month pursuant to paragraph (b)(4) of this section. The total quantity so diverted by the operator of the pool plant that exceeds the following specified applicable percentage of milk physically received at such plant during the month that is eligible to be diverted by the plant operator shall not be producer milk:

(i) 40 percent in March–June,

(ii) 25 percent in December–February, and

(iii) 20 percent in July–November;

(6) The diverting handler shall designate the dairy farmers whose milk is not producer milk pursuant to paragraphs (b) (4) and (5) of this section. If the handler fails to make such designation, milk diverted on the last day of the month, then the second-to-last day of the month, and so on, shall be excluded until all diversions in excess of the prescribed limit are accounted for.

[37 FR 17732, Aug. 30, 1972, as amended at 54 FR 6385, Feb. 10, 1989]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 57 FR 61780, Dec. 29, 1992, § 1012.13 was amended by suspending paragraph (b)(2) indefinitely, effective Dec. 1, 1992.

§ 1012.14 Other source milk.

Other source milk means the skim milk and butterfat contained in or represented by:

(a) Receipts of fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products from any source except:

(1) Producer milk;

(2) Such products from pool plants; and

(3) Such products in inventory at the beginning of the month;

(b) Receipts of packaged fluid cream products and eggnog from other plants;

(c) Products, other than fluid milk products and fluid cream products, from any source (including those produced at the plant) which are reprocessed, converted into, or combined with another product in the plant during the month; and

(d) Any disappearance of nonfluid products in a form in which they may be converted into a Class I product and which are not otherwise accounted for.

[41 FR 43157, Sept. 30, 1976, as amended at 46 FR 51235, Oct. 19, 1981]

§ 1012.15 Fluid milk product.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section *fluid milk product* means any milk products in fluid or frozen form containing less than 9 percent butterfat, that are in bulk or are packaged, distributed and intended to be used as beverages. Such products include, but are not limited to: Milk, skim milk, lowfat milk, milk drinks,

buttermilk, and filled milk, including any such beverage products that are flavored, cultured, modified with added nonfat milk solids, sterilized, concentrated (to not more than 50 percent total milk solids), or reconstituted.

(b) The term *fluid milk product* shall not include:

(1) Plain or sweetened evaporated milk, plain or sweetened evaporated skim milk, sweetened condensed milk or skim milk, formulas especially prepared for infant feeding or dietary use that are packaged in hermetically sealed containers, any product that contains by weight less than 6.5 percent nonfat milk solids, and whey; and

(2) The quantity of skim milk in any modified product specified in paragraph (a) of this section that is in excess of the quantity of skim milk in an equal volume of an unmodified product of the same nature and butterfat content.

[58 FR 27797, May 11, 1993]

§ 1012.16 Fluid cream product.

Fluid cream product means cream (other than plastic cream or frozen cream), including sterilized cream, or a mixture of cream and milk or skim milk containing 9 percent or more butterfat, with or without the addition of other ingredients.

[58 FR 27797, May 11, 1993]

§ 1012.17 Filled milk.

Filled milk means any combination of nonmilk fat (or oil) with skim milk (whether fresh, cultured, reconstituted or modified by the addition of nonfat milk solids), with or without milkfat, so that the product (including stabilizers, emulsifiers, or flavoring) resembles milk or any other fluid milk product, and contains less than 6 percent nonmilk fat (or oil).

§ 1012.18 Cooperative association.

Cooperative association means any cooperative marketing association of producers which the Secretary determines after application by the association:

(a) To be qualified under the provisions of the Act of Congress of February 18, 1922, as amended, known as the "Capper-Volstead Act"; and

(b) To have full authority in the sale of milk of its members and be engaged in making collective sales of or marketing milk or milk products for its members.

§ 1012.19 [Reserved]

§ 1012.20 Commercial food processing establishment.

Commercial food processing establishment means any facility other than a milk or filled milk plant, to which bulk fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products are disposed of, or producer milk is diverted, that uses such receipts as ingredients in food products and has no disposition of fluid milk products or fluid cream products other than those received in consumer-type packages. Producer milk diverted to commercial food processing establishments shall be subject to the same provisions relating to diversions to plants, including but not limited to, provisions in §§ 1012.13, 1012.41 and 1012.52.

[58 FR 27797, May 11, 1993]

HANDLER REPORTS

§ 1012.30 Reports of receipts and utilization.

On or before the 7th day after the end of each month, each handler (except a handler described in § 1012.9 (e) or (f)) shall report to the market administrator for such month with respect to each plant at which milk is received or at which filled milk is processed or packaged, reporting in detail and on forms prescribed by the market administrator:

(a) The quantities of skim milk and butterfat contained in or represented by:

(1) Producer milk (including such handler's own production) or, in the case of handlers described in § 1012.9(d), milk received from dairy farmers;

(2) Fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products received from pool plants of other handlers;

(3) Other source milk;

(4) Milk diverted to nonpool plants pursuant to § 1012.13; and

(5) Inventories of fluid milk products and fluid cream products at the beginning and end of the month;

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(b) The utilization of all skim milk and butterfat required to be reported pursuant to this section, including a separate statement showing:

(1) The respective amounts of skim milk and butterfat disposed of as route disposition in the marketing area, showing separately the in-area disposition of filled milk; and

(2) For a handler described in § 1012.9(d), the amount of reconstituted skim milk in fluid milk products disposed of in the marketing area as route disposition; and

(c) Such other information with respect to the receipts and utilization of skim milk and butterfat as the market administrator may prescribe.

[37 FR 17732, Aug. 30, 1972, as amended at 41 FR 43157, Sept. 30, 1976]

§ 1012.31 Payroll reports.

(a) Each handler described in § 1012.9 (a), (b), and (c) shall report to the market administrator in detail and on forms prescribed by the market administrator on or before the 20th day after the end of the month his producer payroll for such month which shall show for each producer:

(1) His identity;

(2) The quantity of milk received from such producer and the number of days, if less than the entire month, on which milk was received from such producer;

(3) The average butterfat content of such milk; and

(4) The net amount of such handler's payment, together with the price paid and the amount and nature of any deductions.

(b) Each handler operating a partially regulated distributing plant who does not elect to make payments pursuant to § 1012.76(b) shall report to the market administrator on or before the 20th day after the end of the month the same information required of handlers pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section. In such report, payments to dairy farmers delivering Grade A milk shall be reported in lieu of payments to producers.

§ 1012.32 Other reports.

(a) Each producer-handler shall make reports to the market administrator at

such time and in such manner as the market administrator may prescribe.

(b) Each handler who operates an other order plant shall report total receipts and utilization or disposition of skim milk and butterfat at the plant at such time and in such manner as the market administrator may require and allow verification of such reports by the market administrator.

(c) Each handler described in § 1012.9(c) shall report to the market administrator in detail and on forms prescribed by the market administrator on or before the 7th day after the end of the month the quantities of skim milk and butterfat in producer milk delivered to each pool plant in such month.

CLASSIFICATION OF MILK

§ 1012.40 Classes of utilization.

Except as provided in § 1012.42, all skim milk and butterfat required to be reported by a handler pursuant to § 1012.30 shall be classified as follows:

(a) *Class I milk.* Class I milk shall be all skim milk and butterfat:

(1) Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section;

(2) In packaged fluid milk products in inventory at the end of the month; and

(3) Not specifically accounted for as Class II or Class III milk.

(b) *Class II milk.* Class II milk shall be all skim milk and butterfat:

(1) Disposed of in the form of a fluid cream product or any product containing artificial fat, fat substitutes, or 6 percent or more nonmilk fat (or oil) that resembles a fluid cream product, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c) of this section;

(2) In packaged inventory at the end of the month of the products specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and in bulk concentrated fluid milk products in inventory at the end of the month;

(3) In bulk fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products disposed of or diverted to a commercial food processor if the market administrator is permitted to audit the records of the

commercial food processing establishment for the purpose of verification. Otherwise, such uses shall be Class I;

(4) Used to produce:

(i) Cottage cheese, lowfat cottage cheese, dry curd cottage cheese, ricotta cheese, pot cheese, Creole cheese, and any similar soft, high-moisture cheese resembling cottage cheese in form or use;

(ii) Milkshake and ice milk mixes (or bases), frozen desserts, and frozen dessert mixes distributed in one-quart containers or larger and intended to be used in soft or semi-solid form;

(iii) Aerated cream, frozen cream, sour cream and sour half-and-half, sour cream mixtures containing nonmilk items, yogurt and any other semi-solid product resembling a Class II product;

(iv) Eggnog, custards, puddings, pancake mixes, buttermilk biscuit mixes, coatings, batter, and similar products;

(v) Formulas especially prepared for infant feeding or dietary use (meal replacement) that are packaged in hermetically sealed containers;

(vi) Candy, soup, bakery products and other prepared foods which are processed for general distribution to the public, and intermediate products, including sweetened condensed milk, to be used in processing such prepared food products; and

(vii) Any product not otherwise specified in this section.

(c) *Class III milk.* Class III milk shall be all skim milk and butterfat:

(1) Used to produce:

(i) Cream cheese and other spreadable cheeses, and hard cheeses of types that may be shredded, grated, or crumbled, and are not included in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section;

(ii) Butter, plastic cream, anhydrous milkfat and butteroil;

(iii) Any milk product in dry form;

(iv) Evaporated or sweetened condensed milk in a consumer-type package and evaporated or sweetened condensed skim milk in a consumer-type package; and

(2) In inventory at the end of the month of unconcentrated fluid milk products in bulk form and products specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section in bulk form;

(3) In fluid milk products, products specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this sec-

tion, and products processed by the disposing handler that are specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section, that are disposed of by a handler for animal feed;

(4) In fluid milk products, products specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, and products processed by the disposing handler that are specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section, that are dumped by a handler. The market administrator may require notification by the handler of such dumping in advance for the purpose of having the opportunity to verify such disposition. In any case, classification under this paragraph requires a handler to maintain adequate records of such use. If advance notification of such dumping is not possible, or if the market administrator so requires, the handler must notify the market administrator on the next business day following such use;

(5) In fluid milk products and products specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section that are destroyed or lost by a handler in a vehicular accident, flood, fire, or in a similar occurrence beyond the handler's control, to the extent that the quantities destroyed or lost can be verified from records satisfactory to the market administrator;

(6) In skim milk in any modified fluid milk product or in any product specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section that is in excess of the quantity of skim milk in such product that was included within the fluid milk product definition pursuant to § 1012.15 and the fluid cream product definition pursuant to § 1012.16; and

(7) In shrinkage assigned pursuant to § 1012.41(a) to the receipts specified in § 1012.41(a)(2) and in shrinkage specified in § 1012.41(b) and (c).

[58 FR 27797, May 11, 1993]

§ 1012.41 Shrinkage.

For purposes of classifying all skim milk and butterfat to be reported by a handler pursuant to § 1012.30, the market administrator shall determine the following:

(a) The pro rata assignment of shrinkage of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, at each pool plant to the respective quantities of skim milk and butterfat:

(1) In the receipts specified in paragraphs (b) (1) through (6) of this section on which shrinkage is allowed pursuant to such paragraphs; and

(2) In other source milk not specified in paragraphs (b) (1) through (6) of this section which was received in the form of a bulk fluid milk product or a bulk fluid cream product.

(b) The shrinkage of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, assigned pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section to the receipts specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section that is not in excess of:

(1) Two percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in producer milk (excluding milk diverted by the plant operator to another plant and milk received from a handler described in § 1012.9(c));

(2) Plus 1.5 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in milk received from a handler described in § 1012.9(c), except that if the operator of the plant to which the milk is delivered purchases such milk on the basis of weights determined from its measurement at the farm, the applicable percentage under this paragraph shall be 2 percent;

(3) Plus 0.5 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in producer milk diverted from such plant by the plant operator to another plant, except that if the operator of the plant to which the milk is diverted purchases such milk on the basis of weights determined from its measurement on the farm, the applicable percentage under this paragraph shall be zero;

(4) Plus 1.5 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in bulk fluid milk products received by transfer from other pool plants;

(5) Plus 1.5 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in bulk fluid milk products received by transfer from other order plants, excluding the quantity for which Class II classification is requested by the operator of both plants;

(6) Plus 1.5 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in bulk fluid milk products received from unregulated supply plants, excluding the quantity for which Class II classification is requested by the handler; and

(7) Less 1.5 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in bulk fluid milk products transferred to other plants that is not in excess of the respective quantities of skim milk and butterfat to which percentages are applied in paragraphs (b) (1), (2), (4), (5), and (6) of this section; and

(c) The quantity of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in shrinkage of milk from producers for which a cooperative association is the handler pursuant to § 1012.9 (b) and (c), but not in excess of 0.5 percent of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in such milk. If the operator of the plant to which the milk is delivered purchases such milk on the basis of weights determined from its measurement at the farm, the applicable percentage under this paragraph for the cooperative association shall be zero.

[54 FR 6385, Feb. 10, 1989]

§ 1012.42 Classification of transfers and diversions.

(a) *Transfers to pool plants.* Skim milk or butterfat transferred in the form of a fluid milk product or a bulk fluid cream product from a pool plant to another pool plant shall be classified as Class I milk unless the operators of both plants request the same classification in another class. In either case, the classification of such transfers shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) The skim milk and butterfat classified in each class shall be limited to the amount of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, remaining in such class at the transferee-plant after the computations pursuant to § 1012.44(a)(12) and the corresponding step of § 1012.44(b). The amount of skim milk or butterfat classified in each class shall include the assigned utilization of skim milk or butterfat in transfers of concentrated fluid milk products;

(2) If the transferor-plant received during the month other source milk to be allocated pursuant to § 1012.44(a)(7) or the corresponding step of § 1012.44(b), the skim milk or butterfat so transferred shall be classified so as to allocate the least possible Class I utilization to such other source milk; and

(3) If the transferor-handler received during the month other source milk to be allocated pursuant to § 1012.44(a)(11) or (a)(12) or the corresponding steps of § 1012.44(b), the skim milk or butterfat so transferred, up to the total of the skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in such receipts of other source milk, shall not be classified as Class I milk to a greater extent than would be the case if the other source milk had been received at the transferee-plant.

(b) *Transfers and diversions to other order plants.* Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted in the form of a fluid milk product or a bulk fluid cream product from a pool plant to an other order plant shall be classified in the following manner. Such classification shall apply only to the skim milk or butterfat that is in excess of any receipts at the pool plant from the other order plant of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products, respectively, that are in the same category as described in paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section:

(1) If transferred as packaged fluid milk products, classification shall be in the classes to which allocated as a fluid milk product under the other order;

(2) If transferred in bulk form, classification shall be in the classes to which allocated under the other order (including allocation under the conditions set forth in paragraph (b)(3) of this section);

(3) If the operators of both plants so request in their reports of receipts and utilization filed with their respective market administrators, transfers or diversions in bulk form shall be classified as Class II or Class III milk to the extent of such utilization available for such classification pursuant to the allocation provisions of the other order;

(4) If information concerning the classes to which such transfers or diversions were allocated under the other order is not available to the market administrator for the purpose of establishing classification under this paragraph, classification shall be as Class I, subject to adjustment when such information is available;

(5) For purposes of this paragraph, if the other order provides for a different

number of classes of utilization than is provided for under this part, skim milk or butterfat allocated to a class consisting primarily of fluid milk products shall be classified as Class I milk, and skim milk or butterfat allocated to the other classes shall be classified as Class III milk; and

(6) If the form in which any fluid milk product that is transferred to an other order plant is not defined as a fluid milk product under such other order, classification under this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of § 1012.40.

(c) *Transfers to producer-handlers.* Skim milk or butterfat in the following forms that is transferred from a pool plant to a producer-handler under this or any other Federal order shall be classified:

(1) As Class I milk, if so moved in the form of a fluid milk product; and

(2) In accordance with the utilization assigned to it by the market administrator, if transferred in the form of a bulk fluid cream product. For this purpose, the transferee's utilization of skim milk and butterfat in each class, in series beginning with Class III, shall be assigned to the extent possible to its receipts of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in bulk fluid cream products, pro rata to each source.

(d) *Transfers and diversions to other nonpool plants.* Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted in the following forms from a pool plant to a nonpool plant that is not an other order plant or a producer-handler plant shall be classified:

(1) As Class I milk, if transferred in the form of a packaged fluid milk product; and

(2) As Class I milk, if transferred or diverted in the form of a bulk fluid milk product or a bulk fluid cream product, unless the following conditions apply:

(i) If the conditions described in paragraphs (d)(2)(i)(A) and (B) of this section are met, transfers or diversions in bulk form shall be classified on the basis of the assignment of the nonpool plant's utilization to its receipts as set forth in paragraphs (d)(2)(ii) through (viii) of this section:

(A) The transferor-handler or diver-tor-handler claims such classification

in its report of receipts and utilization filed pursuant to § 1012.30 for the month within which such transaction occurred; and

(B) The nonpool plant operator maintains books and records showing the utilization of all skim milk and butterfat received at such plant which are made available for verification purposes if requested by the market administrator;

(ii) Route disposition in the marketing area of each Federal milk order from the nonpool plant and transfers of packaged fluid milk products from such nonpool plant to plants fully regulated thereunder shall be assigned to the extent possible in the following sequence:

(A) Pro rata to receipts of packaged fluid milk products at such nonpool plant from pool plants;

(B) Pro rata to any remaining unassigned receipts of packaged fluid milk products at such nonpool plant from other order plants;

(C) Pro rata to receipts of bulk fluid milk products at such nonpool plant from pool plants; and

(D) Pro rata to any remaining unassigned receipts of bulk fluid milk products at such nonpool plant from other order plants;

(iii) Any remaining Class I disposition of packaged fluid milk products from the nonpool plant shall be assigned to the extent possible pro rata to any remaining unassigned receipts of packaged fluid milk products at such nonpool plant from pool plants and other order plants;

(iv) Transfers of bulk fluid milk products from the nonpool plant to a plant fully regulated under any Federal milk order, to the extent that such transfers to the regulated plant exceed receipts of fluid milk products from such plant and are allocated to Class I at the transferee-plant, shall be assigned to the extent possible in the following sequence:

(A) Pro rata to receipts of fluid milk products at such nonpool plant from pool plants; and

(B) Pro rata to any remaining unassigned receipts of fluid milk products at such nonpool plant from other order plants;

(v) Any remaining unassigned Class I disposition from the nonpool plant shall be assigned to the extent possible in the following sequence:

(A) To such nonpool plant's receipts from dairy farmers who the market administrator determines constitute regular sources of Grade A milk for such nonpool plant; and

(B) To such nonpool plant's receipts of Grade A milk from plants not fully regulated under any Federal milk order which the market administrator determines constitute regular sources of Grade A milk for such nonpool plant;

(vi) Any remaining unassigned receipts of bulk fluid milk products at the nonpool plant from pool plants and other order plants shall be assigned, pro rata among such plants, to the extent possible first to any remaining Class I utilization, then to Class II utilization, and then to Class III utilization at such nonpool plant;

(vii) Receipts of bulk fluid cream products at the nonpool plant from pool plants and other order plants shall be assigned, pro rata among such plants, to the extent possible first to any remaining Class II utilization, then to any remaining Class III utilization, and then to Class I utilization at such nonpool plant; and

(viii) In determining the nonpool plant's utilization for purposes of this paragraph, any fluid milk products and bulk fluid cream products transferred from such nonpool plant to a plant not fully regulated under any Federal milk order shall be classified on the basis of the second plant's utilization using the same assignment priorities at the second plant that are set forth in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

[58 FR 27798, May 11, 1993]

§ 1012.43 General classification rules.

In determining the classification of producer milk pursuant to § 1012.44, the following rules shall apply:

(a) Each month, the market administrator shall correct for mathematical and other obvious errors, the reports submitted by each handler pursuant to § 1012.30 and compute the total pounds of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in each class at each pool plant.

(b) If any of the water contained in the milk from which a product is made

is removed before the product is utilized or disposed of by a handler, the pounds of skim milk used or disposed of in such product shall be considered to be a quantity equivalent to the non-fat milk solids contained in such product plus all the water originally associated with such solids.

(c) The classification of producer milk for which a cooperative association is the handler pursuant to § 1012.9(b) or (c) shall be determined separately from the operations of any pool plant operated by such cooperative association.

(d) Skim milk and butterfat contained in receipts of bulk concentrated fluid milk and nonfluid milk products that are reconstituted for fluid use shall be assigned to Class I use, up to the reconstituted portion of labeled reconstituted fluid milk products, on a pro rata basis (except for any Class I use of specific concentrated receipts that is established by the handler) prior to any assignments under § 1012.44. Any remaining skim milk and butterfat in concentrated receipts shall be assigned to uses under § 1012.44 on a pro rata basis, unless a specific use of such receipts is established by the handler.

[58 FR 27799, May 11, 1993]

§ 1012.44 Classification of producer milk.

For each month the market administrator shall determine the classification of producer milk of each handler described in § 1012.9(a) for each of the handler's pool plants separately and of each handler described in § 1012.9(b) and (c) by allocating the handler's receipts of skim milk and butterfat to such handler's utilization as follows:

(a) Skim milk shall be allocated in the following manner:

(1) Subtract from the total pounds of skim milk in Class III the pounds of skim milk in shrinkage specified in § 1012.41(b);

(2) Subtract from the total pounds of skim milk in Class I the pounds of skim milk in:

(i) Receipts of packaged fluid milk products from an unregulated supply plant to the extent that an equivalent amount of skim milk disposed of to such plant by handlers fully regulated

under any Federal milk order is classified and priced as Class I milk and is not used as an offset for any other payment obligation under any order;

(ii) Packaged fluid milk products in inventory at the beginning of the month. This paragraph shall apply only if the pool plant was subject to the provisions of this paragraph or comparable provisions of another Federal milk order in the immediately preceding month;

(3) Subtract from the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class the pounds of skim milk in fluid milk products received in packaged form from an other order plant, except that to be subtracted pursuant to paragraph (a)(7)(vi) of this section, as follows:

(i) From Class III milk, the lesser of the pounds remaining or 2 percent of such receipts; and

(ii) From Class I the remainder of such receipts.

(4) Subtract from the pounds of skim milk in Class II the pounds of skim milk in products specified in § 1012.40(b)(1) that were received in packaged form from other plants, but not in excess of the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II;

(5) Subtract from the remaining pounds of skim milk in Class II the pounds of skim milk in products specified in § 1012.40(b)(1) in packaged form and in bulk concentrated fluid milk products that were in inventory at the beginning of the month, but not in excess of the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II. This paragraph shall apply only if the pool plant was subject to the provisions of this paragraph (a)(5) or comparable provisions of another Federal milk order in the immediately preceding month;

(6) Subtract from the remaining pounds of skim milk in Class II the pounds of skim milk in bulk concentrated fluid milk products and in other source milk (except other source milk received in the form of an unconcentrated fluid milk product or a fluid cream product) that is used to produce, or added to, any product specified in § 1012.40(b) (excluding the quantity of such skim milk that was classified as Class III milk pursuant to § 1012.40(c)(6)), but not in excess of the

pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II; and

(7) Subtract in the order specified below from the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class, in series beginning with Class III, the pounds of skim milk in each of the following:

(i) Bulk concentrated fluid milk products and other source milk (except other source milk received in the form of an unconcentrated fluid milk product) and, if paragraph (a)(5) of this section applies, packaged inventory at the beginning of the month of products specified in § 1012.40(b)(1) that was not subtracted pursuant to paragraphs (a)(4), (a)(5), and (a)(6) of this section;

(ii) Receipts of fluid milk products (except filled milk) for which Grade A certification is not established;

(iii) Receipts of fluid milk products from unidentified sources;

(iv) Receipts of fluid milk products from a producer-handler as defined under this or any other Federal milk order;

(v) Receipts of reconstituted skim milk in filled milk from an unregulated supply plant that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section; and

(vi) Receipts of reconstituted skim milk in filled milk from an other order plant that is regulated under any Federal milk order providing for individual-handler pooling, to the extent that reconstituted skim milk is allocated to Class I at the transferor-plant.

(8) Subtract in the order specified below from the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II and Class III, in sequence beginning with Class III:

(i) The pounds of skim milk in receipts of fluid milk products from an unregulated supply plant that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (a)(7)(v) of this section for which the handler requests a classification other than Class I, but not in excess of the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II and Class III combined;

(ii) The pounds of skim milk in receipts of fluid milk products from an unregulated supply plant that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraphs (a)(2)(i), (a)(7)(v), and (a)(8)(i) of this section which are in excess of the pounds of skim milk determined pursuant

to paragraphs (a)(8)(ii)(A) through (C) of this section. Should the pounds of skim milk to be subtracted from Class II and Class III combined exceed the pounds of skim milk remaining in such classes, the pounds of skim milk in Class II and Class III combined shall be increased (increasing as necessary Class III and then Class II to the extent of available utilization in such classes at the nearest other pool plant of the handler, and then at each successively more distant pool plant of the handler) by an amount equal to such excess quantity to be subtracted, and the pounds of skim milk in Class I shall be decreased by a like amount. In such case, the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class at this allocation step at the handler's other pool plants shall be adjusted in the reverse direction by a like amount:

(A) Multiply by 1.25 the sum of the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class I at this allocation step at all pool plants of the handler (excluding any duplication of Class I utilization resulting from reported Class I transfers between pool plants of the handler);

(B) Subtract from the above result the sum of the pounds of skim milk in receipts at all pool plants of the handler of producer milk, fluid milk products from pool plants of other handlers, and bulk fluid milk products from other order plants that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraph (a)(7)(vi) of this section; and

(C) Multiply any plus quantity resulting above by the percentage that the receipts of skim milk in fluid milk products from unregulated supply plants that remain at this pool plant is of all such receipts remaining at this allocation step at all pool plants of the handler; and

(iii) The pounds of skim milk in receipts of bulk fluid milk products from an other order plant that are in excess of bulk unconcentrated fluid milk products transferred or diverted to such plant and that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraph (a)(7)(vi) of this section, if Class II or Class III classification is requested by the operator of the other order plant and the handler, but not in excess of the

pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II and Class III combined;

(9) Subtract from the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class, in series beginning with Class III, the pounds of skim milk in fluid milk products and products specified in § 1012.40(b)(1) in inventory at the beginning of the month that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraphs (a)(2)(ii), (a)(5) and (a)(7)(i) of this section;

(10) Add to the remaining pounds of skim milk in Class III the pounds of skim milk subtracted pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section;

(11) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (a)(11)(i) and (ii) of this section, subtract from the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class at the plant, pro rata to the total pounds of skim milk remaining in Class I and in Class II and Class III combined at this allocation step at all pool plants of the handler (excluding any duplication of utilization in each class resulting from transfers between pool plants of the handler), with the quantity prorated to Class II and Class III combined being subtracted first from Class III and then from Class II, the pounds of skim milk in receipts of fluid milk products from an unregulated supply plant that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraphs (a)(2)(i), (a)(7)(v), and (a)(8)(i) and (ii) of this section and that were not offset by transfers or diversions of fluid milk products to the same unregulated supply plant from which fluid milk products to be allocated at this step were received:

(i) Should the pounds of skim milk to be subtracted from Class II and Class III combined pursuant to paragraph (a)(11) of this section exceed the pounds of skim milk remaining in such classes, the pounds of skim milk in Class II and Class III combined shall be increased (increasing as necessary Class III and then Class II to the extent of available utilization in such classes at the nearest other pool plant of the handler, and then at each successively more distant pool plant of the handler) by an amount equal to such excess quantity to be subtracted, and the pounds of skim milk in Class I shall be decreased by a like amount. In such case, the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class at this allocation step

at the handler's other pool plants shall be adjusted in the reverse direction by a like amount; and

(ii) Should the pounds of skim milk to be subtracted from Class I pursuant to paragraph (a)(11) of this section exceed the pounds of skim milk remaining in such class, the pounds of skim milk in Class I shall be increased by an amount equal to such excess quantity to be subtracted, and the pounds of skim milk in Class II and Class III combined shall be decreased by a like amount (decreasing as necessary Class III and then Class II). In such case, the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class at this allocation step at the handler's other pool plants shall be adjusted in the reverse direction by a like amount, beginning with the nearest plant at which Class I utilization is available;

(12) Subtract in the manner specified below from the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class the pounds of skim milk in receipts of bulk fluid milk products from an other order plant that are in excess of bulk fluid milk products transferred or diverted to such plant and that were not subtracted pursuant to paragraphs (a)(7)(vi) and (a)(8)(iii) of this section:

(i) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (a)(12)(ii), (iii), and (iv) of this section, such subtraction shall be pro rata to the pounds of skim milk in Class I and in Class II and Class III combined, with the quantity prorated to Class II and Class III combined being subtracted first from Class III and then from Class II, with respect to whichever of the following quantities represents the lower proportion of Class I milk:

(A) The estimated utilization of skim milk of all handlers in each class as announced for the month pursuant to § 1012.45(a); or

(B) The total pounds of skim milk remaining in each class at this allocation step at all pool plants of the handler (excluding any duplication of utilization in each class resulting from transfers between pool plants of the handler);

(ii) Should the proration pursuant to paragraph (a)(12)(i) of this section result in the total pounds of skim milk at all pool plants of the handler that

are to be subtracted at this allocation step from Class II and Class III combined exceeding the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II and Class III at all such plants, the pounds of such excess shall be subtracted from the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class I after such proration at the pool plants at which such other source milk was received;

(iii) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(12)(ii) of this section, should the computations pursuant to paragraph (a)(12)(i) or (ii) of this section result in a quantity of skim milk to be subtracted from Class II and Class III combined that exceeds the pounds of skim milk remaining in such classes, the pounds of skim milk in Class II and Class III combined shall be increased (increasing as necessary Class III and then Class II to the extent of available utilization in such classes at the nearest other pool plant of the handler, and then at each successively more distant pool plant of the handler) by an amount equal to such excess quantity to be subtracted, and the pounds of skim milk in Class I shall be decreased by a like amount. In such case, the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class at this allocation step at the handler's other pool plants shall be adjusted in the reverse direction by a like amount; and

(iv) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(12)(ii) of this section, should the computations pursuant to paragraph (a)(12)(i) or (ii) of this section result in a quantity of skim milk to be subtracted from Class I that exceeds the pounds of skim milk remaining in such class, the pounds of skim milk in Class I shall be increased by an amount equal to such excess quantity to be subtracted, and the pounds of skim milk in Class II and Class III combined shall be decreased by a like amount (decreasing as necessary Class III and then Class II). In such case, the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class at this allocation step at the handler's other pool plants shall be adjusted in the reverse direction by a like amount beginning with the nearest plant at which Class I utilization is available;

(13) Subtract from the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class the pounds of skim milk in receipts of fluid

milk products and bulk fluid cream products from another pool plant according to the classification of such products pursuant to § 1012.42(a); and

(14) If the total pounds of skim milk remaining in all classes exceed the pounds of skim milk in producer milk, subtract such excess from the pounds of skim milk remaining in each class in series beginning with Class III. Any amount so subtracted shall be known as *overage*;

(b) Butterfat shall be allocated in accordance with the procedure outlined for skim milk in paragraph (a) of this section; and

(c) The quantity of producer milk in each class shall be the combined pounds of skim milk and butterfat remaining in each class after the computations pursuant to paragraph (a)(14) of this section and the corresponding step of paragraph (b) of this section.

[58 FR 27799, May 11, 1993]

§ 1012.45 Market administrator's reports and announcements concerning classification.

The market administrator shall make the following reports and announcements concerning classification:

(a) Whenever required for purposes of allocating receipts from other order plants pursuant to § 1012.44(a)(12) and the corresponding step of § 1012.44(b), the market administrator shall estimate and publicly announce the utilization (to the nearest whole percentage) in each class during the month of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in producer milk of all handlers. Such estimate shall be based upon the most current available data and shall be final for such purpose.

(b) Report to the market administrator of the other order, as soon as possible after the report of receipts and utilization for the month is received from a handler who has received fluid milk products or bulk fluid cream products from an other order plant, the class to which such receipts are allocated pursuant to § 1012.43(d) and § 1012.44 on the basis of such report, (including any reclassification of inventories of bulk concentrated fluid milk products), and thereafter, any change in such allocation required to correct

errors disclosed in the verification of such report.

(c) Furnish to each handler operating a pool plant who has shipped fluid milk products or bulk fluid cream products to an other order plant the class to which such shipments were allocated by the market administrator of the other order on the basis of the report by the receiving handler, and as necessary, any changes in such allocation arising from the verification of such report.

(d) On or before the 12th day after the end of each month, report to each cooperative association, upon request by such association, the percentage of the milk caused to be delivered by the cooperative association for its members which was utilized in each class at each pool plant receiving such milk. For the purpose of this report, the milk so received shall be allocated to each class at each pool plant in the same ratio as all producer milk received at such plant during the month.

[37 FR 17732, Aug. 30, 1972, as amended at 41 FR 43158, Sept. 30, 1976; 58 FR 27801, May 11, 1993]

CLASS PRICES

§ 1012.50 Class prices.

Subject to the provisions of § 1012.52, the class prices for the month per hundredweight of milk shall be as follows:

(a) *Class I price.* From the effective date hereof through April 30, 1988, and thereafter until amended, the Class I price shall be the basic formula price for the second preceding month plus \$3.88.

(b) *Class II price.* The Class II price shall be the basic formula price for the second preceding month plus \$0.30.

(c) *Class III price.* The Class III price shall be the basic formula price for the month.

[42 FR 46914, Sept. 19, 1977, as amended at 47 FR 42965, Sept. 30, 1982; 51 FR 12831, Apr. 16, 1986; 58 FR 27801, May 11, 1993; 60 FR 6608, Feb. 2, 1995]

§ 1012.51 Basic formula price.

The basic formula price shall be the preceding month's average pay price for manufacturing grade milk in Minnesota and Wisconsin using the "base month" series, as reported by the De-

partment, adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat basis using the butterfat differential for the preceding month computed pursuant to § 1012.74 and rounded to the nearest cent, plus or minus the change in gross value yielded by the butter-nonfat dry milk and Cheddar cheese product price formula computed pursuant to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(a) The gross values of per hundred-weight of milk used to manufacture butter-nonfat dry milk and Cheddar cheese shall be computed, using price data determined pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section and annual yield factors, for the preceding month and separately for the current month as follows:

(1) The gross value of milk used to manufacture butter-nonfat dry milk shall be the sum of the following computations:

(i) Multiply the Grade AA butter price by 4.27;

(ii) Multiply the nonfat dry milk price by 8.07; and

(iii) Multiply the dry buttermilk price by 0.42.

(2) The gross value of milk used to manufacture Cheddar cheese shall be the sum of the following computations:

(i) Multiply the Cheddar cheese price by 9.87; and

(ii) Multiply the Grade A butter price by 0.238.

(b) The following product prices shall be used pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) *Grade AA butter price.* Grade AA butter price means the simple average for the month of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Grade AA butter price, as reported by the Department.

(2) *Nonfat dry milk price.* Nonfat dry milk price means the simple average for the month of the Western Nonfat Dry Milk Low/Medium Heat price, as reported by the Department.

(3) *Dry buttermilk price.* Dry buttermilk price means the simple average for the month of the Western Dry Buttermilk price, as reported by the Department.

(4) *Cheddar cheese price.* Cheddar cheese price means the simple average for the month of the National Cheese Exchange 40-pound block Cheddar

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cheese price, as reported by the Department.

(5) *Grade A butter price.* Grade A butter price means the simple average for the month of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Grade A butter price, as reported by the Department.

(c) Determine the amounts by which the gross value per hundredweight of milk used to manufacture butter-nonfat dry milk and the gross value per hundredweight of milk used to manufacture Cheddar cheese for the current month exceed or are less than the respective gross values for the preceding month.

(d) Compute weighting factors to be applied to the changes in gross values determined pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section by determining the relative proportion that the data included in each of the following paragraphs is of the total of the data represented in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section:

(1) Combine the total nonfat dry milk production for the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, as reported by the Department, for the most recent preceding period, and divide by the annual yield factor for nonfat dry milk, 8.07, to determine the quantity (in hundredweights) of milk used in the production of butter-nonfat dry milk; and

(2) Combine the total American cheese production for the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, as reported by the Department, for the most recent preceding period, and divide by the annual yield factor for Cheddar cheese, 9.87, to determine the quantity (in hundredweights) of milk used in the production of American cheese.

(e) Compute a weighted average of the changes in gross values per hundredweight of milk determined pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section in accordance with the relative proportions of milk determined pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section.

[60 FR 18959, Apr. 14, 1995]

§ 1012.52 Plant location adjustments for handlers.

(a) The Class I price for producer milk and other source milk at a plant located outside the State of Florida or within the State of Florida but outside

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the defined marketing area shall be adjusted at the rates set forth in the following schedule:

Location of plant	Rate per cwt.
Outside the State of Florida: For each 10 miles or fraction thereof from the city hall in Tampa, Fla.	Subtract 2.0 cents.
Inside the State of Florida: In the defined marketing area of Part 1013.	Add 30 cents.
South of a line forming the southern boundary of the counties of Alachua, Dixie, Gilchrist, Putnam and St. Johns, but outside the defined marketing area of Part 1013.	No adjustment.
The remaining area within the State of Florida.	Minus 30 cents.

(b) For the purpose of calculating location adjustments, receipts of fluid milk products from pool plants shall be assigned any remainder of Class I milk at the transferee plant that is in excess of the sum of producer milk receipts at such plant and that assigned as Class I to receipts from other order plants and unregulated supply plants. Such assignment shall be made in sequence according to the location adjustment applicable at each plant, beginning with the plant nearest the Tampa City Hall.

(c) The Class I price resulting from such adjustments specified in this section shall not result in a price less than the Class II price for the month and the Class I price applicable to other source milk shall be adjusted at the rates specified in paragraph (a) of this section, except that the adjusted Class I price shall not be less than the Class II price for the month.

[37 FR 17732, Aug. 30, 1972, as amended at 49 FR 37568, Sept. 25, 1984; 52 FR 5072, Feb. 19, 1987; 54 FR 6386, Feb. 10, 1989; 55 FR 17589, Apr. 26, 1990]

§ 1012.53 Announcement of class prices.

The market administrator shall announce publicly on or before the fifth day of each month the Class I price and the Class II price for the following month, and the Class III price for the preceding month.

[60 FR 6608, Feb. 2, 1995]

§ 1012.54 Equivalent price.

If for any reason a price quotation required by this part for computing class prices or for other purposes is not

available in the manner described, the market administrator shall use a price determined by the Secretary to be equivalent to the price that is required.

UNIFORM PRICE

§ 1012.60 Handler's value of milk for computing the uniform price.

For the purpose of computing the uniform price the market administrator shall determine for each month the value of milk of each handler with respect to each of the handler's pool plants and of each handler described in § 1012.9 (b) and (c) as follows:

(a) Multiply the pounds of producer milk in each class as determined pursuant to § 1012.44(c) by the applicable class prices and add the resulting amounts;

(b) Add the amounts obtained from multiplying the pounds of overage subtracted from each class pursuant to § 1012.44(a)(14) and the corresponding step of § 1012.44(b) by the respective class prices, as adjusted by the butterfat differential specified in § 1012.74, that are applicable at the location of the pool plant;

(c) Add the amount obtained from multiplying the difference between the Class III price for the preceding month and the Class I price applicable at the location of the pool plant or the Class II price, as the case may be, for the current month by the hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I and Class II pursuant to § 1012.44(a)(9) and the corresponding step of § 1012.44(b);

(d) Add the amount obtained from multiplying the difference between the Class I price applicable at the location of the pool plant and the Class III price by the hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat assigned to Class I pursuant to § 1012.43(d) and the hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I pursuant to § 1012.44(a)(7) (i) through (iv) and the corresponding step of § 1012.44(b), excluding receipts of bulk fluid cream products from an other order plant and bulk concentrated fluid milk products from pool plants, other order plants and unregulated supply plants;

(e) Add the amount obtained from multiplying the difference between the

Class I price applicable at the location of the transferor-plant and the Class III price by the hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I pursuant to § 1012.44(a)(7) (v) and (vi) and the corresponding step of § 1012.44(b);

(f) Add the amount obtained from multiplying the Class I price applicable at the location of the nearest unregulated supply plants from which an equivalent volume was received by the pounds of skim milk and butterfat in receipts of concentrated fluid milk products assigned to Class I pursuant to § 1012.43(d) and § 1012.44(a)(7)(i) and the pounds of skim milk and butterfat subtracted from Class I pursuant to § 1012.44(a)(11) and the corresponding steps of § 1012.44(b), excluding such skim milk and butterfat in receipts of bulk fluid milk products from an unregulated supply plant to the extent that an equivalent amount of skim milk or butterfat disposed of to such plant by handlers fully regulated under any Federal milk order is classified and priced as Class I milk and is not used as an offset for any other payment obligation under any order;

(g) Subtract, for reconstituted milk made from receipts of nonfluid milk products, an amount computed by multiplying \$1.00 (but not more than the difference between the Class I price applicable at the location of the pool plant and the Class III price) by the hundredweight of skim milk and butterfat contained in receipts of nonfluid milk products that are allocated to Class I use pursuant to § 1012.43(d);

(h) Exclude, for pricing purposes under this section, receipts of nonfluid milk products that are distributed as labeled reconstituted milk for which payments are made to the producer-settlement fund of another order under § 1012.76(b)(5) or (c); and

(i) For pool plants that transfer bulk concentrated fluid milk products to other pool plants and other order plants, add or subtract the amount per hundredweight of any class price change from the previous month that results from any inventory reclassification of bulk concentrated fluid milk products that occurs at the transferee plant. Any such applicable class price change shall be applied to the plant

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that used the concentrated milk in the event that the concentrated fluid milk products were made from bulk unconcentrated fluid milk products received at the plant during the prior month.

[58 FR 27801, May 11, 1993]

§ 1012.61 Computation of uniform price.

For each month, the market administrator shall compute a uniform price for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat content as follows:

(a) Combine into one total the values computed pursuant to § 1012.60 for all handlers who filed the reports pursuant to § 1012.30 for the month, except those in default of payments required pursuant to § 1012.71 for the preceding month;

(b) [Reserved]

(c) Add an amount equal to the total value of the minus location adjustments computed pursuant to § 1012.75;

(d) Subtract an amount equal to the total value of the plus location adjustments computed pursuant to § 1012.75;

(e) Add an amount equal to one-half the unobligated balance in the producer-settlement fund;

(f) Divide the resulting amount by the sum of the following for all handlers included in these computations:

(1) The total hundredweight of producer milk; and

(2) The total hundredweight for which a value is computed pursuant to § 1012.60(f); and

(g) Subtract not less than four cents nor more than five cents per hundredweight.

[37 FR 17732, Aug. 30, 1972, as amended at 42 FR 46914, Sept. 19, 1977]

§ 1012.62 Announcement of uniform price and butterfat differential.

The market administrator shall announce publicly on or before:

(a) The fifth day after the end of each month the butterfat differential for such month; and

(b) The 11th day after the end of each month the uniform price for such month.

[42 FR 46914, Sept. 19, 1977]

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PAYMENTS FOR MILK

§ 1012.70 Producer-settlement fund.

The market administrator shall maintain a separate fund known as the "producer-settlement fund" into which he shall deposit all payments into such fund pursuant to §§ 1012.71 and 1012.76 and out of which he shall make all payments from such fund pursuant to § 1012.72: *Provided*, That the market administrator shall offset the payment due to a handler against payments due from such handler.

§ 1012.71 Payments to the producer-settlement fund.

(a) On or before the 12th day after the end of the month, each handler shall pay to the market administrator the amount, if any, by which the total amounts specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section exceed the amounts specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section:

(1) The net pool obligation pursuant to § 1012.60 for such handler; and

(2) The sum of:

(i) The value of such handler's producer milk at the uniform price, as adjusted pursuant to § 1012.75; and

(ii) The value at the uniform price applicable at the location of the plant(s) from which received (not to be less than the value at the Class II price) of other source milk for which a value is computed pursuant to § 1012.60(f).

(b) Each handler who operates an other order plant that is regulated under an order providing for individual-handler pooling shall pay to the market administrator for the producer-settlement fund, on or before the 25th day after the end of the month, an amount computed as follows:

(1) Determine the quantity of reconstituted skim milk in filled milk disposed of as route disposition in the marketing area which was allocated to Class I at such other order plant. If reconstituted skim milk in filled milk is disposed of from such plant as route disposition in marketing areas regulated by two or more market pool orders, the reconstituted skim milk assigned to Class I shall be prorated according to such disposition in each marketing area; and

(2) Compute the value of the quantity of reconstituted skim milk assigned in paragraph (b)(1) of this section to Class I disposition in this marketing area at the Class I price under this part applicable at the location of the other order plant (not to be less than the Class II price), and subtract its value at the Class II price.

[37 FR 17732, Aug. 30, 1972, as amended at 42 FR 46915, Sept. 19, 1977]

§ 1012.72 Payments from the producer-settlement fund.

On or before the 13th day after the end of each month, the market administrator shall pay to each handler the amount, if any, by which the amount computed pursuant to § 1012.71(a)(2) exceeds the amount computed pursuant to § 1012.71(a)(1). If, at such time, the balance in the producer-settlement fund is insufficient to make all payments pursuant to this section, the market administrator shall reduce uniformly such payments and shall complete such payments as soon as the funds are available.

§ 1012.73 Payments to producers and to cooperative associations.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each handler shall make payment for producer milk as follows:

(1) On or before the 20th day of the month to each producer who had not discontinued shipping milk to such handler before the 15th day of the month, not less than 85 percent of the uniform price for the preceding month per hundredweight of milk received during the first 15 days of the month, less proper deductions authorized in writing by such producer;

(2) On or before the 5th day of the following month to each producer who had not discontinued shipping milk to such handler before the last day of the month, not less than 85 percent of the uniform price for the preceding month per hundredweight of milk received from the 16th through the last day of the month, less proper deductions authorized in writing by such producer; and

(3) On or before the 15th day of each month to each producer for milk received during the preceding month, not

less than the uniform price per hundredweight, adjusted pursuant to §§ 1012.74, 1012.75, and 1012.86, subject to the following:

(i) Minus payments made pursuant to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section;

(ii) Less proper deductions authorized in writing by such producer; and

(iii) If by such date such handler has not received full payment from the market administrator pursuant to § 1012.72 for such month, he may reduce pro rata his payments to producers by not more than the amount of such underpayment. Payment to producers shall be completed thereafter not later than the date for making payments pursuant to this paragraph next following after receipt of the balance due from the market administrator.

(b) In the case of a cooperative association which the market administrator determines is authorized by its members to collect payment for their milk and which has so requested any handler in writing, together with a written promise of such association to reimburse the handler the amount of any actual loss incurred by him because of any improper claim on the part of the association, such handler on or before the second day prior to the date on which payments are due individual producers, shall pay the cooperative association for milk received during the month from the producer-members of such association as determined by the market administrator an amount not less than the total due such producer-members pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, subject to the following:

(1) Payment pursuant to this paragraph shall be made for milk received from any producer beginning on the first day of the month following receipt from the cooperative association of its certification that such producer is a member, and continuing through the last day of the month next preceding receipt of notice from the cooperative association of a termination of membership or until the original request is rescinded in writing by the cooperative association; and

(2) Copies of the written request of the cooperative association to receive payments on behalf of its members, together with its promise to reimburse

and its certified list of members shall be submitted simultaneously both to the handler and to the market administrator and shall be subject to verification by the market administrator at his discretion, through audit of the records of the cooperative association. Exceptions, if any, to the accuracy of such certification claimed by any producer or by a handler shall be made by written notice to the market administrator and shall be subject to his determination.

§ 1012.74 Butterfat differential.

For milk containing more or less than 3.5 percent butterfat, the uniform price shall be increased or decreased, respectively, for each one-tenth percent butterfat variation from 3.5 percent by a butterfat differential, rounded to the nearest one-tenth cent, which shall be 0.138 times the current month's butter price less 0.0028 times the preceding month's average pay price per hundredweight, at test, for manufacturing grade milk in Minnesota and Wisconsin, using the "base month" series, adjusted pursuant to § 1012.51 (a) through (e), as reported by the Department. The butter price means the simple average for the month of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Grade A butter price as reported by the Department.

[60 FR 18959, Apr. 14, 1995]

§ 1012.75 Plant location adjustments for producers and on nonpool milk.

(a) The uniform price for producer milk received at a pool plant shall be reduced according to the location of the pool plant at the rates set forth in § 1012.52; and

(b) For purposes of computations pursuant to §§ 1012.71 and 1012.72, the uniform price shall be adjusted at the rates set forth in § 1012.52 applicable at the location of the nonpool plant from which the milk was received, except that the resulting adjusted price shall not be less than the Class II price for the month.

[37 FR 17732, Aug. 30, 1972, as amended at 54 FR 6386, Feb. 10, 1989]

§ 1012.76 Payments by handler operating a partially regulated distributing plant.

Each handler who operates a partially regulated distributing plant shall pay to the market administrator for the producer-settlement fund on or before the 25th day after the end of the month either of the amounts (at the handler's election) calculated pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of this section. If the handler fails to report pursuant to §§ 1012.30 and 1012.31(b) the information necessary to compute the amount specified in paragraph (a) of this section, he shall pay the amount computed pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section:

(a) An amount computed as follows:

(1) The obligation that would have been computed pursuant to § 1012.60 at such plant shall be determined as though such plant were a pool plant, subject to the following modifications:

(i) Receipts at such nonpool plant from a pool plant or an other order plant shall be assigned to the utilization at which classified at the pool plant or other order plant;

(ii) Transfers from such nonpool plant to a pool plant or an other order plant shall be classified in the class to which allocated at the pool plant or other order plant. Class I milk transferred from such nonpool plant to pool plants and other order plants shall be valued at the uniform price of the respective order, except that reconstituted skim milk (including that in filled milk), and milk or skim milk from producer-handlers and exempt plants defined in any order shall be valued at the Class II price. No obligation shall apply to Class I milk transferred to a pool plant or an other order plant if such Class I utilization is assigned to receipts at the partially regulated distributing plant from pool plants and other order plants at which such milk was classified and priced as Class I milk;

(iii) Such handler's obligation shall include any charges computed pursuant to § 1012.60(f) and any credits computed pursuant to § 1012.71(a)(2)(ii) with respect to receipts of Class I milk from an unregulated supply plant, except that the credit for receipts of reconstituted skim milk (including that in

filled milk), and milk or skim milk from producer-handlers and exempt plants defined in any order shall be at the Class II price, unless an obligation with respect to such plant is computed as specified in (a)(1)(iv) of this section;

(iv) If the operator of the partially regulated distributing plant so requests and provides with his report pursuant to § 1012.30 a similar report for each nonpool plant which serves as a supply plant for such partially regulated distributing plant by shipment to such plant during the month equivalent to the requirements of § 1012.7(b) with agreement of the operator of such plant that the market administrator may examine the books and records of such plant for purposes of verification of such reports, there will be added the amount of the obligation computed at such nonpool supply plant in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as for the partially regulated distributing plant.

(2) From this obligation, deduct the sum of:

(i) The gross payments made by such handler, adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat basis by the butterfat differential specified in § 1012.74, for Grade A milk received during the month from dairy farmers at such plant and like payments made by the operator of a supply plant(s) included in the computations pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section; and

(ii) Payments to the producer-settlement fund of another order under which such plant is also a partially regulated distributing plant.

(b) An amount computed as follows:

(1) Determine the respective amounts of skim milk and butterfat disposed of as route disposition in the marketing area;

(2) Deduct the respective amounts of skim milk and butterfat received at the partially regulated distributing plant as follows:

(i) Any Class I milk from pool plants and other order plants, except that deducted under a similar provision of another order issued pursuant to the Act; and

(ii) Receipts from a nonpool plant that is not an other order plant to the extent that an equivalent amount of skim milk or butterfat disposed of to

such nonpool plant by handlers fully regulated under any order issued pursuant to the Act is classified and priced as Class I milk and is not used as an offset on any other payment obligation pursuant to any other order;

(3) Subtract the pounds of reconstituted milk that are made from nonfluid milk products and which are then disposed of as route disposition in the marketing area from the partially regulated distributing plant and milk or skim milk contained in receipts from producer-handlers and exempt plants defined in any order disposed of as route disposition in the marketing area;

(4) Combine the amounts of skim milk and butterfat remaining into one total;

(5) From the value of such milk at the Class I price applicable at the location of the nonpool plant, subtract its value at the uniform price applicable at such location, and add the amount obtained from multiplying the pounds of labeled reconstituted milk included in paragraph (b)(3) of this section by the difference between the Class I price applicable at the location of the partially regulated distributing plant less \$1.00 (but not to be less than the Class III price) and the Class III price. For any reconstituted milk that is not so labeled, the Class I price shall not be reduced by \$1.00. Alternatively, for such disposition, payments may be made to the producer-settlement fund of the order regulating the producer milk used to produce the nonfluid milk ingredients at the difference between the Class I price applicable under the other order at the location of the plant where the nonfluid milk ingredients were processed (but not to be less than the Class III price) and the Class III price. This payment option shall apply only if a majority of the total milk received at the plant that processed the nonfluid milk ingredients is regulated under one or more Federal orders and payment may only be made to the producer-settlement fund of the order pricing a plurality of the milk used to produce the nonfluid milk ingredients. This payment option shall not apply if the source of the nonfluid ingredients

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used in reconstituted fluid milk products cannot be determined by the market administrator.

(c) Any handler may elect partially regulated distributing plant status for any plant with respect to receipts of nonfluid milk ingredients assigned to Class I use under §1012.43(d). Payments may be made to the producer-settlement fund of the order regulating the producer milk used to produce the nonfluid milk ingredients at the difference between the Class I price applicable under the other order at the location of the plant where the nonfluid milk ingredients were processed (but not to be less than the Class III price) and the Class III price. This payment option shall apply only if a majority of the total milk received at the plant that processed the nonfluid milk ingredients is regulated under one or more Federal orders and payment may only be made to the producer-settlement fund of the order pricing a plurality of the milk used to produce the nonfluid milk ingredients. This payment option shall not apply if the source of the nonfluid ingredients used in reconstituted fluid milk products cannot be determined by the market administrator.

[37 FR 17732, Aug. 30, 1972, as amended at 42 FR 46915, Sept. 19, 1977; 58 FR 27802, May 11, 1993]

§ 1012.77 Adjustment of accounts.

When verification by the market administrator of reports or payments of a handler discloses errors resulting in monies due the market administrator from such handler, such handler from the market administrator, or a producer or cooperative association from such handler, the market administrator shall promptly notify such handler of any amount so due and payment thereof shall be made not later than the date for making payment next following such disclosure.

§ 1012.78 Charges on overdue accounts.

Any unpaid obligation of a handler pursuant to §1012.71, 1012.73, 1012.76, 1012.77, 1012.85, or 1012.86 shall be increased 1 percent for each month or portion thereof that such obligation is overdue, subject to the following conditions:

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(a) The amounts payable pursuant to this section shall be computed monthly on each unpaid obligation, which shall include any unpaid charges previously computed pursuant to this section;

(b) For the purposes of this section, any obligation that was determined at a date later than prescribed by the order because of a handler's failure to submit a report to the market administrator when due shall be considered to have been payable by the date it would have been due if the report had been filed when due; and

(c) All monies collected pursuant to this section shall be paid to the administrative assessment fund maintained by the market administrator.

[54 FR 6386, Feb. 10, 1989]

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSESSMENT AND MARKETING SERVICE DEDUCTION

§ 1012.85 Assessment for order administration.

As his pro rata share of the expense of administration of this part, each handler shall pay to the market administrator on or before the 15th day after the end of the month 4 cents per hundredweight or such lesser amount as the Secretary may prescribe with respect to:

(a) Producer milk (including such handler's own production);

(b) Receipts of concentrated fluid milk products from unregulated supply plants and receipts of nonfluid milk products assigned to Class I use pursuant to §1012.43(d) and other source milk allocated to Class I pursuant to §1012.44(a)(7) and (a)(11) and the corresponding steps of §1012.44(b), except such other source milk that is excluded from the computations pursuant to §1012.60(d) and (f); and

(c) Class I milk disposed of in the marketing area from a partially regulated distributing plant that exceeds the hundredweight of Class I milk:

(1) Received during the month at such plant from pool plants and other order plants that is not used as an offset under a similar provision of another order issued pursuant to the Act; and

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(2) Specified in § 1012.76(b)(2)(ii).

[37 FR 17732, Aug. 30, 1972, as amended at 41 FR 43158, Sept. 30, 1976; 58 FR 27802, May 11, 1993]

§ 1012.86 Deduction for marketing services.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each handler in making payments for producer milk received during the month shall deduct 4 cents per hundredweight or such lesser amount as the Secretary may prescribe (except on such handler's own farm production) and shall pay such deductions to the market administrator not later than the 15th day after the end of the month. Such money shall be used by the market administrator to verify or establish weights, samples and tests of producer milk and to provide producers with market information. Such services shall be performed in whole or in part by the market administrator or by an agent engaged by and responsible to him.

(b) In the case of products for whom a cooperative association is performing, as determined by the Secretary, the services set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, each handler shall make, in lieu of the deductions specified in paragraph (a) of this section, such deductions as are authorized by such producers and, on or before the 15th day after the end of each month, pay over such deductions to the association rendering such services.

PART 1013—MILK IN SOUTHEASTERN FLORIDA MARKETING AREA

Subpart—Order Regulating Handling

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 1–19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601–674.